

# CASIA2 对扩瞳前后晶状体和人工晶状体偏心和倾斜测量的重复性

唐玉玲 廖莹 谭青青 钱玖林 杨丽 周桂梅 兰长骏

川北医学院附属医院眼科 川北医学院眼视光医学院, 南充 637000

通信作者: 兰长骏, Email: lanchangjun@sina.com

**【摘要】** 目的 评价新型眼前节扫描光相干断层扫描仪 CASIA2 测量扩瞳前后白内障患者晶状体和人工晶状体(IOL)偏心和倾斜的重复性及相关性。方法 采用诊断性试验研究方法, 纳入 2020 年 3—7 月在川北医学院附属医院行白内障手术的单纯性白内障患者 109 例 157 眼。由同一检查者应用 CASIA2 于白内障术前和术后 1 周对患者质量分数 0.5% 复方托吡卡胺滴眼液扩瞳前后晶状体或 IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度分别进行 3 次测量, 采用组内标准差、重测试验重复性(TRT)、变异系数(CoV)、组内相关系数(ICC)评价测量重复性; 采用 Pearson 相关系数检验双眼晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前与扩瞳后偏心量和倾斜度的相关性。结果 CASIA2 测量白内障患者扩瞳前和扩瞳后晶状体偏心量分别为  $(0.217 \pm 0.112)$  mm 和  $(0.220 \pm 0.110)$  mm, 倾斜度分别为  $(5.017 \pm 1.422)^\circ$  和  $(5.310 \pm 1.645)^\circ$ , 扩瞳前和扩瞳后 IOL 偏心量分别为  $(0.245 \pm 0.136)$  mm 和  $(0.250 \pm 0.145)$  mm, 倾斜度分别为  $(5.144 \pm 1.345)^\circ$  和  $(5.437 \pm 1.646)^\circ$ , 差异均无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ )。扩瞳前及扩瞳后双眼晶状体均向颞下方偏心和倾斜; 右眼 IOL 均向下方偏心, 向颞下方倾斜, 左眼 IOL 均向颞下方偏心和倾斜。除晶状体偏心量外, 白内障患者晶状体倾斜度、IOL 偏心量和倾斜度在扩瞳前后的测量重复性均较好, ICC 值范围 0.815~0.984, 均 TRT 的百分比  $< 50\%$ , 均  $CoV \leq 14.840\%$ 。对不同眼别进行分析显示, 除晶状体偏心量测量重复性较差, 双眼晶状体扩瞳前后偏心轴向、倾斜度、倾斜轴向, IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量和倾斜度的测量重复性均较好, ICC 值范围为 0.757~0.998, 均 TRT 的百分比  $< 50\%$ , 均  $CoV \leq 17.763\%$ 。各眼别晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前与扩瞳后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向的相关性均较好( $r \geq 0.679$ , 均  $P < 0.01$ )。结论 扩瞳前后 CASIA2 测量晶状体和 IOL 的倾斜度、偏心轴向、倾斜轴向及 IOL 偏心量的重复性均较好, 扩瞳前与扩瞳后各测量值相关性较好。

**【关键词】** 扫频光相干断层扫描; 诊断试验; 白内障; 人工晶状体; 偏心; 倾斜; 重复性

**基金项目:** 四川省卫计委重点课题项目(18ZD022); 南充市校企合作重大攻关项目(18SXHZ0492)

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20210526-00323

## Repeatability of CASIA2 for measuring the tilt and decentration of crystalline lens and intraocular lens under non-mydratic and mydratic conditions

Tang Yuling, Liao Xuan, Tan Qingqing, Qian Jiulin, Yang Li, Zhou Guimei, Lan Changjun

Department of Ophthalmology, Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College, Medical School of Ophthalmology & Optometry, North Sichuan Medical College, Nanchong 637000, China

Corresponding author: Lan Changjun, Email: lanchangjun@sina.com

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To investigate the repeatability and correlation in tilt and decentration measurement of crystalline lens and intraocular lens (IOL) under non-mydratic and mydratic conditions using swept-source ocular coherence tomography CASIA2. **Methods** A diagnostic test study was conducted. A total of 109 cataract patients (157 eyes) who received phacoemulsification with IOL implantation surgery in the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College from March to July 2020 were enrolled. The decentration and tilt of crystalline lens and IOL under non-mydratic and mydratic conditions were measured for three times by a single examiner using CASIA2 before and one week after surgery. The 0.5% compound tropicamide eye drops were used to dilate. Repeatability was evaluated by within-standard deviation, test-retest repeatability (TRT), coefficient of variation (CoV) and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). The correlation in decentration and tilt of crystalline lens and IOL between before and after mydriasis was assessed by Pearson correlation coefficient. This study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki, and the study protocol was approved by an Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College (No. 2020ER030-1). Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects before any medical examination.

**Results** The decentration of crystalline lens under non-mydratic and mydratic conditions was  $(0.217 \pm 0.112)$  mm and  $(0.220 \pm 0.110)$  mm, respectively, and the tilt was  $(5.017 \pm 1.422)^\circ$  and  $(5.310 \pm 1.645)^\circ$ , respectively. The decentration of IOL under non-mydratic and mydratic conditions was  $(0.245 \pm 0.136)$  mm and  $(0.250 \pm 0.145)$  mm,

respectively, and the tilt was  $(5.144 \pm 1.345)^\circ$  and  $(5.437 \pm 1.646)^\circ$ , respectively. No significant difference was found between non-mydratic and mydratic conditions (all at  $P > 0.05$ ). Under both non-mydratic and mydratic conditions, the crystalline lenses of both eyes decentered and tilted toward the inferotemporal direction, and the IOL of right eyes decentered toward the inferior and tilted toward the inferotemporal direction, and the IOL of left eyes decentered and tilted toward the inferotemporal direction. Except the crystalline lens decentration, the measurement repeatability of crystalline lens tilt, IOL decentration and tilt in cataract patients before and after mydriasis was good, with ICC range in 0.815–0.984, TRT < 50% and CoV  $\leq 14.840\%$ . The measurement repeatability of crystalline lens decentration was poor, and the measurement repeatability of decentration axis, tilt and tilt axis of crystalline lens, and the repeatability of decentration and tilt of IOL were good in both eyes, with ICC range in 0.757–0.998, TRT < 50% and CoV  $\leq 17.763\%$ . There were good correlations in decentration, decentration axis, tilt and tilt axis of crystalline lens and IOL between non-mydratic and mydratic conditions (all  $r \geq 0.679$ , all at  $P < 0.01$ ). **Conclusions** The measurement repeatability of decentration axis, tilt and tilt axis of crystalline lens and IOL, as well as the decentration of IOL by CASIA2 before and after mydriasis is good. The correlations of the measured parameters before and after mydriasis are good.

**[Key words]** Tomography, optical coherence/swept-source; Diagnostic test; Cataract; Lenses, intraocular; Decentration; Tilt; Repeatability

**Fund program:** Key Project of Sichuan Health and Family Planning Commission (18ZD022); Key Project of Nanchong City and University Cooperation (18SXHZ0492)

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn115989-20210526-00323

随着屈光性白内障手术的普及,功能性人工晶状体(intraocular lenses, IOL)在眼内的位置越来越受到关注。IOL理想的位置是植入囊袋内且中心与视轴重叠,但由于患者眼部因素、IOL自身因素和手术操作等原因,IOL可能发生偏心和倾斜,引起高阶像差,特别是彗差的增加,导致术后视觉质量下降,产生眩光等视觉干扰,严重者可造成屈光状态发生改变,甚至视力下降<sup>[1-4]</sup>。对于散光IOL,倾斜和偏心更容易导致不可预测的散光结果<sup>[5]</sup>。因此,准确测量晶状体和IOL偏心和倾斜具有重要的临床意义。既往IOL偏心和倾斜的测量多以瞳孔轴作为参考,即经过瞳孔中心、垂直于角膜前表面的直线<sup>[6-8]</sup>。但瞳孔中心受瞳孔大小和形状的影响,并非最佳参考轴<sup>[9]</sup>。角膜地形轴(corneal topographic axis, CTA)不受瞳孔大小的影响,被视为评估IOL偏心和倾斜更好的参考轴<sup>[10]</sup>。CASIA2为新型眼前节扫描频光相干断层扫描仪(swept-source optical coherence tomography, SS-OCT),以CTA作为参考轴测量偏心和倾斜。本研究拟评估CASIA2测量中国白内障患者晶状体和IOL偏心和倾斜的重复性,并比较扩瞳前后晶状体和IOL偏心和倾斜的差异,以探讨临床上小瞳孔状态下检查的可行性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

采用诊断性试验研究方法,样本量经 $\frac{1.96}{\sqrt{2n(n'-1)}} =$

0.1公式<sup>[11]</sup>计算出至少需要96眼。连续纳入2020年

3—7月在川北医学院附属医院眼科行超声乳化白内障联合IOL植入手术的单纯性白内障患者109例157眼,其中右眼80眼,左眼77眼;男44例,女65例;年龄48~88岁,平均 $(69.85 \pm 9.14)$ 岁;IOLMaster 700测量眼轴长度为21.67~26.37 mm,平均 $(23.65 \pm 0.86)$  mm。纳入标准:(1)诊断为单纯性白内障,且自愿接受本试验相关检查;(2)泪膜功能正常;(3)瞳孔直径 $\geq 3$  mm;(4)认知能力正常,且能按时随访。排除标准:(1)有任何其他可能降低视力的眼部病变或神经病变者,如眼外伤、晶状体脱位、假性剥脱综合征、青光眼或眼底病变等;(2)术中或术后出现并发症者,如后囊破裂、中央连续环形撕囊不完整或严重的后囊膜混浊等;(3)有其他眼内手术史者;(4)眼轴长度 $< 20$  mm或 $> 27$  mm者;(5)术后眼压 $> 21$  mmHg(1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa)者;(6)晶状体混浊程度影响晶状体偏心量和倾斜度测量者;(7)理解能力差,无法配合检查者。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》,研究方案经川北医学院附属医院伦理委员会批准(批文号:2020ER030-1),所有受试者纳入研究前均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 手术方式** 所有手术均由同一位有经验的医生以相同步骤进行。采用眼表面麻醉,于10:30位制作2.4 mm透明角膜切口,注入黏弹剂,5.5~5.8 mm直径连续环形撕囊,超声乳化晶状体核,吸出晶状体皮质,注入黏弹剂,囊袋内植入SN60WF IOL(美国Alcon公司),去除黏弹剂,IOL居中,攀位于3:00和9:00位,前房成形后水密角膜切口,术毕结膜囊内涂妥布霉素地塞米松眼膏。

**1.2.2 采用 CASIA2 检查晶状体及 IOL 偏心和倾斜情况** 所有受检者于白内障术前及术后 1 周由同一位经验丰富的检查者采用 CASIA2(日本 Tomey 公司)进行检查。晶状体测量采用 Pre-op Cataract 模式, IOL 测量采用 Post-op Cataract 模式。受检者在检查前均休息 5 min, 测量时嘱其注视固视灯, 拍摄测量图像, 以 CTA 作为参考轴直接获取晶状体和 IOL 偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度及倾斜轴向等参数。在白内障术前及术后 1 周对受检者在扩瞳前和质量分数 0.5% 复方托吡卡胺滴眼液(日本 Santen 公司)点眼扩瞳后的晶状体和 IOL 分别进行连续 3 次测量。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计学软件进行统计分析。定量资料经 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验证实呈正态分布, 以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示。采用配对  $t$  检验比较扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度均数的差异; 采用组内标准差 (within-standard deviation,  $S_w$ )、重测试重复性 (test-retest repeatability, TRT)、变异系数 (coefficient of variation, CoV)、组内相关系数 (intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) 评价测量重复性。 $S_w$  由单因素方差分析<sup>[12]</sup>计算获得, 值越小代表重复性越好; TRT 即  $2.77S_w$ , 表示在重复性条件下, 2 次测试结果的绝对差小于或等于此数值的概率为 95%<sup>[13]</sup>, 50% 是最大允许范围, 数值越小, 重复性越好<sup>[14]</sup>; CoV 为  $S_w$  与总体均值之比, 值越小重复性越好; ICC 为评价检查者间信度的指标之一,  $ICC \geq 0.90$  表示一致性较高,  $ICC \leq 0.75$  表示一致性较差,  $0.75 < ICC < 0.90$  表示中等程度一致性<sup>[15]</sup>。使用 Pearson 相关系数检验扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心和倾斜的相关性。偏心和倾斜比较以及计算相关系数时, 对 3 次测量结果进行矢量分析得到矢量的平均值。矢量分析采用与 Holladay 等<sup>[16]</sup>一致的方法。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 白内障患者扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度比较

CASIA2 测量白内障患者扩瞳前与扩瞳后晶状体和 IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度比较, 差异均无统计学意义 (均  $P > 0.05$ ) (表 1)。

### 2.2 CASIA2 测量白内障患者扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度的重复性

CASIA2 测量晶状体扩瞳前和扩瞳后的偏心量 ICC 值分别为 0.817 和 0.777, TRT 的百分比均大于 50%, CoV 分别为 23.023% 和 25.100%, 重复性均较差。测量扩瞳前后 IOL 偏心量以及晶状体和 IOL 倾斜度的 ICC 值范围为 0.815~0.984, TRT 的百分比均小于 50%, CoV 范围为 7.331%~14.840%, 重复性均较好(表 2)。

### 2.3 CASIA2 测量不同眼别扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心和倾斜的重复性

右眼和左眼扩瞳前后晶状体偏心量的测量重复性

表 1 扩瞳前与扩瞳后晶状体和 IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 1 Comparison of decentration and tilt of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

时间	眼数	偏心量 (mm)		倾斜度 (°)	
		晶状体	IOL	晶状体	IOL
扩瞳前	157	0.217±0.112	0.245±0.136	5.017±1.422	5.144±1.345
扩瞳后	157	0.220±0.110	0.250±0.145	5.310±1.645	5.437±1.646
$t$ 值		-0.637	-1.389	-0.785	-0.473
$P$ 值		0.525	0.167	0.434	0.637

注: (配对  $t$  检验) 测量数据经矢量分析处理 IOL: 人工晶状体

Note: (Paired  $t$  test) The data was processed by vector analysis IOL: intraocular lens

表 2 CASIA2 测量晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量和倾斜度的重复性  
Table 2 The repeatability of CASIA2 in the decentration and tilt measurement of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis

类别	眼数	偏心量 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mm)	$S_w$	TRT (%)	CoV (%)	ICC (95% CI)
晶状体 (扩瞳前)	157	0.216±0.005	0.050	0.138 (63.773)	23.023	0.817 (0.768-0.858)
晶状体 (扩瞳后)	157	0.221±0.005	0.055	0.154 (69.527)	25.100	0.777 (0.720-0.825)
IOL (扩瞳前)	157	0.255±0.007	0.038	0.105 (41.107)	14.840	0.937 (0.919-0.952)
IOL (扩瞳后)	157	0.253±0.007	0.019	0.051 (20.307)	7.331	0.984 (0.980-0.996)

类别	眼数	倾斜度 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , °)	$S_w$	TRT (%)	CoV (%)	ICC (95% CI)
晶状体 (扩瞳前)	157	5.017±1.517	0.654	1.811 (36.089)	13.029	0.815 (0.766-0.856)
晶状体 (扩瞳后)	157	5.144±1.434	0.620	1.718 (33.391)	12.054	0.815 (0.767-0.856)
IOL (扩瞳前)	157	5.342±1.654	0.265	0.733 (13.721)	13.721	0.975 (0.967-0.981)
IOL (扩瞳后)	157	5.430±1.653	0.241	0.668 (12.305)	12.305	0.979 (0.973-0.984)

注: IOL: 人工晶状体;  $S_w$ : 组内标准差; TRT: 重测试重复性; CoV: 变异系数; ICC: 组内相关系数; CI: 置信区间

Note: IOL: intraocular lens;  $S_w$ : within-standard deviation, TRT: test-retest repeatability; CoV: coefficient of variation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CI: confidence interval

均较差, ICC 值范围为 0.737~0.856, TRT 的百分比均大于 50%, CoV 为 20.061%~26.824%。右眼和左眼扩瞳前后晶状体偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向, IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度测量重复性均较好, ICC 值范围为 0.757~0.998, TRT 的百分比均小于 50%, CoV 为 0.977%~17.763%(表 3~6)。

## 2.4 白内障患者扩瞳前后晶状体及 IOL 的偏心和倾斜分布

患者双眼晶状体在扩瞳前后均向颞下方偏心和倾斜, 左右眼呈镜像对称; 患者扩瞳前后右眼 IOL 均向下方偏心, 左眼 IOL 均向颞下方偏心; 双眼 IOL 在扩瞳前后均向颞下方倾斜, 左右眼呈镜像对称(图 1)。

**表 3 CASIA2 测量不同眼别晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量的重复性**  
**Table 3 The repeatability of CASIA2 in the decentration measurement of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis in both eyes**

眼别	眼数	类别	偏心( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , mm)	$S_w$	TRT(%)	CoV(%)	ICC(95% CI)
右眼	80	晶状体(扩瞳前)	0.193±0.101	0.052	0.143(74.304)	26.824	0.737(0.643-0.815)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	0.198±0.105	0.049	0.135(67.923)	24.521	0.789(0.710-0.853)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	0.230±0.152	0.041	0.113(49.203)	17.763	0.929(0.898-0.952)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	0.223±0.137	0.015	0.041(18.211)	6.575	0.989(0.983-0.992)
左眼	77	晶状体(扩瞳前)	0.238±0.126	0.048	0.132(55.570)	20.061	0.856(0.799-0.901)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	0.244±0.124	0.061	0.170(69.827)	25.208	0.759(0.673-0.830)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	0.278±0.145	0.035	0.096(34.560)	12.476	0.942(0.918-0.961)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	0.282±0.153	0.022	0.060(21.204)	7.655	0.980(0.971-0.987)

注: IOL: 人工晶状体;  $S_w$ : 组内标准差; TRT: 重测试重复性; CoV: 变异系数; ICC: 组内相关系数; CI: 置信区间  
Note: IOL: intraocular lens;  $S_w$ : within-standard deviation; TRT: test-retest repeatability; CoV: coefficient of variation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CI: confidence interval

**表 4 CASIA2 测量不同眼别晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心轴向的重复性**  
**Table 4 The repeatability of CASIA2 in the axis of decentration measurement of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis in both eyes**

眼别	眼数	类别	偏心轴向( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , °)	$S_w$	TRT(%)	CoV(%)	ICC(95% CI)
右眼	80	晶状体(扩瞳前)	192.050±71.086	9.390	26.009(13.543)	4.889	0.983(0.975-0.989)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	195.404±63.648	9.725	26.938(13.786)	4.977	0.976(0.965-0.984)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	222.121±89.376	7.741	21.443(9.654)	3.485	0.983(0.975-0.988)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	215.259±91.345	7.029	19.471(9.046)	3.266	0.994(0.992-0.996)
左眼	77	晶状体(扩瞳前)	247.654±124.235	11.509	31.879(12.872)	4.647	0.927(0.896-0.951)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	263.859±116.182	9.050	25.068(9.500)	3.430	0.958(0.939-0.971)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	279.642±96.212	8.635	23.918(8.553)	3.088	0.944(0.920-0.962)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	283.013±94.219	7.314	20.261(7.159)	2.585	0.994(0.920-0.962)

注: IOL: 人工晶状体;  $S_w$ : 组内标准差; TRT: 重测试重复性; CoV: 变异系数; ICC: 组内相关系数; CI: 置信区间  
Note: IOL: intraocular lens;  $S_w$ : within-standard deviation; TRT: test-retest repeatability; CoV: coefficient of variation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CI: confidence interval

**表 5 CASIA2 测量不同眼别晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前后倾斜度的重复性**  
**Table 5 The repeatability of CASIA2 in the tilt measurement of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis in both eyes**

眼别	眼数	类别	倾斜度( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , °)	$S_w$	TRT(%)	CoV(%)	ICC(95% CI)
右眼	80	晶状体(扩瞳前)	4.679±1.362	0.678	1.878(40.147)	14.494	0.757(0.667-0.830)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	4.880±1.379	0.621	1.720(35.252)	12.727	0.800(0.724-0.860)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	5.040±1.609	0.236	0.653(12.957)	4.678	0.979(0.969-0.986)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	5.178±1.636	0.204	0.566(10.938)	3.949	0.985(0.977-0.990)
左眼	77	晶状体(扩瞳前)	5.342±1.588	0.629	1.743(32.628)	11.779	0.845(0.783-0.893)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	5.400±1.443	0.619	1.715(31.755)	11.464	0.819(0.750-0.874)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	5.633±1.649	0.290	0.802(14.245)	5.143	0.969(0.956-0.979)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	5.670±1.637	0.272	0.752(13.268)	4.790	0.973(0.961-0.982)

注: IOL: 人工晶状体;  $S_w$ : 组内标准差; TRT: 重测试重复性; CoV: 变异系数; ICC: 组内相关系数; CI: 置信区间  
Note: IOL: intraocular lens;  $S_w$ : within-standard deviation; TRT: test-retest repeatability; CoV: coefficient of variation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CI: confidence interval

### 2.5 CASIA2 测量扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 偏心 and 倾斜指标的相关性

不同眼别晶状体扩瞳前与扩瞳后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关(右眼: $r = 0.809$ 、 $0.678$ 、 $0.761$ 、 $0.764$ , 均  $P < 0.01$ ; 左眼: $r = 0.852$ 、 $0.910$ 、 $0.823$ 、 $0.924$ , 均  $P < 0.01$ )。不同眼别 IOL 扩瞳前与扩瞳后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关(右眼: $r = 0.941$ 、 $0.824$ 、 $0.966$ 、 $0.956$ , 均  $P < 0.01$ ; 左眼: $r = 0.964$ 、 $0.972$ 、 $0.944$ 、 $0.995$ , 均  $P < 0.01$ )(图 2~3)。

表 6 CASIA2 测量不同眼别晶状体和 IOL 扩瞳前后倾斜轴向的重复性

Table 6 The repeatability of CASIA2 in the axis of tilt measurement of crystalline lens and IOL before and after mydriasis in both eyes

眼别	眼数	类别	倾斜轴向 ( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )	$S_w$	TRT (%)	CoV (%)	ICC (95% CI)
右眼	80	晶状体(扩瞳前)	191.543 ± 33.366	7.215	19.985 (10.434)	3.767	0.954 (0.933-0.969)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	197.355 ± 26.676	7.864	21.783 (11.038)	3.985	0.917 (0.882-0.944)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	203.442 ± 27.324	3.395	9.405 (4.623)	1.669	0.985 (0.978-0.990)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	204.443 ± 27.651	2.783	7.709 (3.771)	1.361	0.990 (0.985-0.993)
左眼	77	晶状体(扩瞳前)	297.791 ± 107.655	5.775	15.996 (5.371)	1.939	0.997 (0.996-0.998)
		晶状体(扩瞳后)	316.774 ± 82.929	7.970	22.076 (6.979)	2.519	0.991 (0.987-0.994)
		IOL(扩瞳前)	306.538 ± 86.019	4.432	12.278 (4.005)	1.446	0.997 (0.996-0.998)
		IOL(扩瞳后)	319.229 ± 63.837	3.120	8.642 (2.707)	0.977	0.998 (0.997-0.998)

注: IOL: 人工晶状体;  $S_w$ : 组内标准差; TRT: 重测试重复性; CoV: 变异系数; ICC: 组内相关系数; CI: 置信区间

Note: IOL: intraocular lens;  $S_w$ : within-standard deviation; TRT: test-retest repeatability; CoV: coefficient of variation; ICC: intraclass correlation coefficient; CI: confidence interval

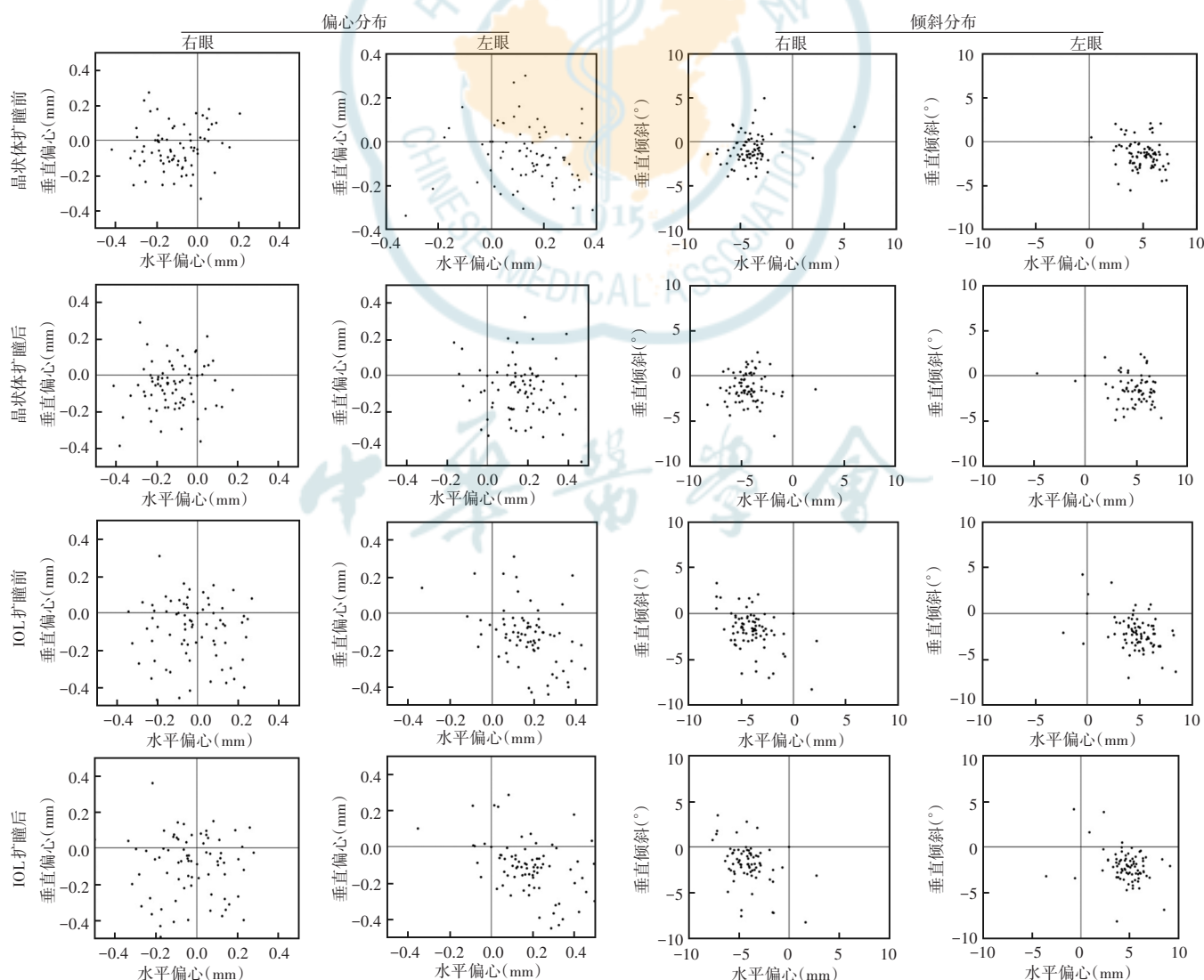


图 1 木眼扩瞳前后晶状体及 IOL 对于 CTA 偏心和倾斜的分布 IOL: 人工晶状体

Figure 1 Decentration and tilt of crystalline lens and IOL relative to CTA under both non-mydriasis and mydriasis IOL: intraocular lens

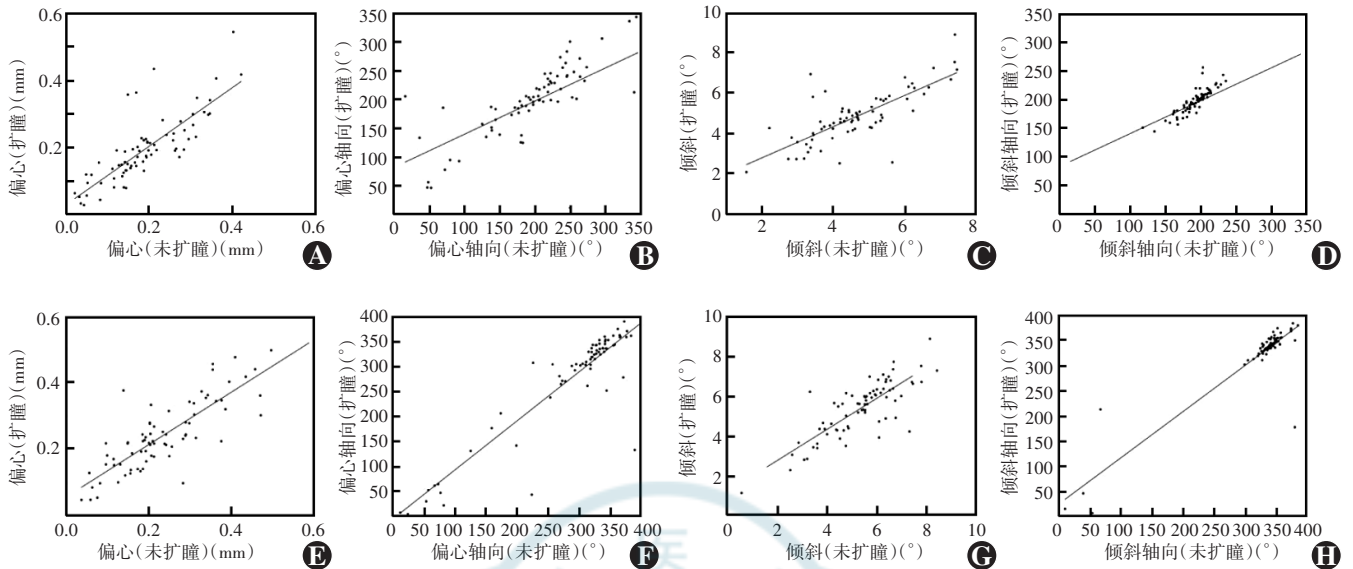


图 2 患者双眼扩瞳前后晶状体偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向的相关性散点图 (Pearson 相关分析) A~D: 右眼晶状体扩瞳前后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关 ( $r=0.809, 0.678, 0.761, 0.764$ , 均  $P<0.01; n=80$ ) E~H: 左眼晶状体扩瞳前后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关 ( $r=0.852, 0.910, 0.823, 0.924$ , 均  $P<0.01; n=77$ )

Figure 2 Correlation scatter plot of decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt of crystalline lens before and after mydriasis in both eyes (Pearson correlation analysis) A~D: Positive correlations were found in decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt between before and after mydriasis of crystalline lens in right eyes ( $r=0.809, 0.678, 0.761, 0.764$ ; all at  $P<0.01; n=80$ ) E~H: Positive correlations were found in decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt between before and after mydriasis of crystalline lens in left eyes ( $r=0.852, 0.910, 0.823, 0.924$ ; all at  $P<0.01; n=77$ )

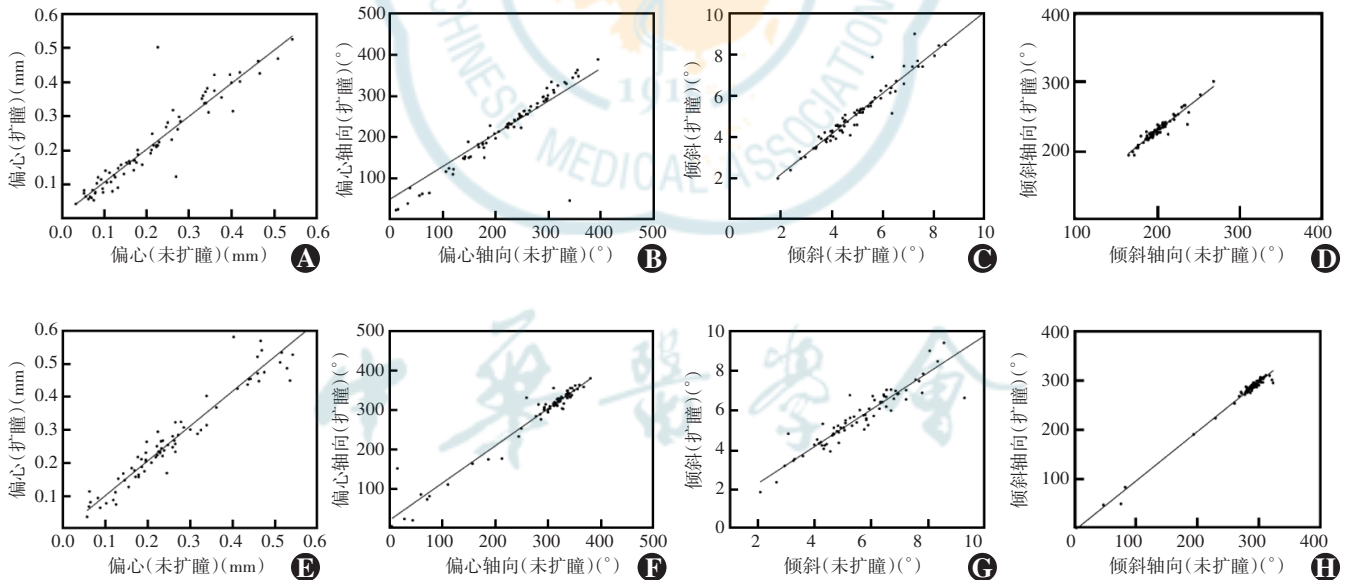


图 3 患者术眼 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向的相关性散点图 (Pearson 相关分析) A~D: 右眼 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关 ( $r=0.941, 0.824, 0.966, 0.956$ , 均  $P<0.01; n=80$ ) E~H: 左眼 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量、偏心轴向、倾斜度和倾斜轴向均呈正相关 ( $r=0.964, 0.972, 0.944, 0.995$ , 均  $P<0.01; n=77$ ) IOL: 人工晶状体

Figure 3 Correlation scatter plot of decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt of IOL before and after mydriasis in both eyes (Pearson correlation analysis) A~D: Positive correlations were found in decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt of IOL between before and after mydriasis in right eyes ( $r=0.941, 0.824, 0.966, 0.956$ ; all at  $P<0.01; n=80$ ) E~H: Positive correlations were found in decentration, the axis of decentration, tilt and the axis of tilt of IOL between before and after mydriasis in left eyes ( $r=0.964, 0.972, 0.944, 0.995$ ; all at  $P<0.01; n=80$ ) IOL: intraocular lens

### 3 讨论

随着功能性 IOL 的广泛应用及患者对术后视觉质

量的日益重视,对 IOL 的眼内位置提出了更高的要求。目前测量 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度的方法主要包括超声生物显微镜、Purkinje 测量仪、眼前节分析仪 (如

Pentacam)、波前像差仪(如 OPD-SCAN III)和眼前节 OCT。仅 Purkinje 测量仪无需将导出的图像进行二次处理得到晶状体或 IOL 的偏心和倾斜,但结果并不精确<sup>[17]</sup>。Holladay 等<sup>[18]</sup>曾报道测量 IOL 偏心和倾斜的通用标准是视轴,与 CTA 密切相关。Zhang 等<sup>[10]</sup>研究并比较了 IOL 相对于 CTA、瞳孔轴和光轴的偏心和倾斜,发现 CTA 是测量 IOL 偏心和倾斜的最佳参考轴。作为新型 SS-OCT, CASIA2 是首个以 CTA 为参考轴评价偏心和倾斜的仪器,其具有更高的扫描速度、扫描深度和扫描密度,可直接获取晶状体或 IOL 的偏心和倾斜,减少因二次处理带来的偏倚。故本研究评估 CASIA2 测量白内障患者的晶状体和 IOL 偏心和倾斜的重复性以及瞳孔大小对测量结果的影响。

Janunts 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究显示, Purkinje 测量仪测量未扩瞳的 IOL 偏心和倾斜已具有较高的重复性。Ding 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现,眼前节 OCT 较 Purkinje 测量仪和 Pentacam 具有更高的重复性。Sato 等<sup>[21]</sup>使用 CASIA2 测量 50 例白内障患者 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度发现,单片式 IOL 和三片式 IOL 均有较好的测量重复性。以上研究均显示眼前节 OCT 在测量 IOL 偏心和倾斜方面具有明显优势。本研究选用 ICC、TRT 和 CoV 共同评价 CASIA2 测量晶状体和 IOL 偏心和倾斜的重复性,结果表明 CASIA2 测量白内障患者双眼晶状体偏心量的重复性均较差。考虑因部分患者晶状体混浊程度过重,注视能力差,测量时偏倚较大,且 CASIA2 显示混浊晶状体图像轮廓不清,导致测量重复性差。

Schaeffel<sup>[22]</sup>使用 Purkinje 测量仪研究发现,晶状体相对于瞳孔中心向下偏心约 0.3 mm。另有研究则表明,晶状体向颞侧偏心 0.25 mm<sup>[23]</sup>。Kimura 等<sup>[24]</sup>采用 CASIA2 测量日本白内障患者 100 眼的晶状体和 IOL 均相对于 CTA 向颞侧偏心 0.03~0.12 mm,向颞下方倾斜 4.22°~5.30°。Sato 等<sup>[21]</sup>使用 CASIA2 在术后 3 h、24 h、2 周和 4 周对 IOL 的偏心和倾斜进行评估,发现一片式 IOL 和三片式 IOL 的偏心均无固定方向,但均向颞下方倾斜。Chen 等<sup>[25]</sup>同样使用 CASIA2 对中国白内障患者 196 眼 IOL 进行测量,发现 IOL 扩瞳前后偏心量分别为 0.21 mm 和 0.20 mm,倾斜度分别为 4.86°和 4.89°。以上研究结果显示, IOL 偏心的方向并不一致,而 IOL 均向颞下方倾斜,且呈镜像对称。本研究中偏心和倾斜的分布图也显示,晶状体在扩瞳前后均向颞下方偏心和倾斜,双眼呈镜像对称,证实了当眼沿着视轴对齐时,会相对光轴倾斜<sup>[26]</sup>;右眼 IOL 扩瞳前后均向下方偏心,左眼 IOL 在扩瞳前后均向颞下方偏心,其中向下方偏心可能是由于重力的

影响,而水平方向的偏心可能是术后早期 IOL 位置还不够稳定所致;双眼 IOL 扩瞳前后均向颞下方倾斜,双眼呈镜像对称,与以往研究结果一致。本研究中,晶状体及 IOL 均有约 0.2 mm 的偏心和 5°的倾斜,偏心量与 Chen 等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究结果基本一致,略大于 Kimura 等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究;倾斜度则与 Kimura 等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究结果基本一致,略大于 Chen 等<sup>[25]</sup>研究结果。

本研究中白内障患者晶状体和 IOL 在扩瞳前后的偏心和倾斜指标均有较强的相关性,且扩瞳前后晶状体和 IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度比较,差异无统计学意义,表明 CASIA2 测量晶状体和 IOL 的偏心量和倾斜度不受瞳孔大小和形状的影响,临床应用时可在不扩瞳情况下进行检查,更为简便。

评价仪器精确度的重要指标除重复性外还有再现性,本研究的局限性在于未进行再现性的研究,未来需进一步评估 CASIA2 测量晶状体和 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度的精确度。其次,未对患者的白内障程度进行分级,白内障混浊程度易对测量造成偏倚。最后,本文未评估其与以往经典仪器测量一致性,以评估其测量晶状体和 IOL 偏心和倾斜的准确性。

综上,本研究结果显示 CASIA2 测量术前双眼晶状体向颞下方偏心和倾斜;术后右眼 IOL 向下方偏心,向颞下方倾斜,左眼 IOL 向颞下方偏心和倾斜。除晶状体偏心量外, CASIA2 测量扩瞳前后晶状体的倾斜度、偏心轴向、倾斜轴向和 IOL 的偏心量及倾斜度的重复性均较好。CASIA2 测量扩瞳前与扩瞳后晶状体和 IOL 偏心量和倾斜度无明显差异且具有较强的相关性,在临床中有望实现不扩瞳测量。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 唐玉玲:实施研究、采集数据、分析和解释数据、文章撰写;廖莹:参与设计试验、技术指导;谭青青:参与设计试验、指导数据统计分析;钱玖林、杨丽、周桂梅:直接参与研究实施、采集数据;兰长骏:设计试验、对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅及定稿

## 参考文献

- [1] Pérez-Merino P, Marcos S. Effect of intraocular lens decentration on image quality tested in a custom model eye [J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2018, 44(7): 889-896. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcrs.2018.02.025.
  - [2] Lawu T, Mukai K, Matsushima H, et al. Effects of decentration and tilt on the optical performance of 6 aspheric intraocular lens designs in a model eye [J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2019, 45(5): 662-668. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcrs.2018.10.049.
  - [3] 兰长骏,唐玉玲,廖莹.人工晶状体的偏心和倾斜[J].中华眼科杂志, 2021, 57(7): 552-556. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112142-20210223-00096.
  - [4] 王洪亮,刘刚,贾万程.囊袋张力环植入在超高度近视并发白内障超声乳化白内障摘出术中的应用[J].中华实验眼科杂志, 2020, 38(2): 114-120. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.2095-0160.2020.02.007.
- Wang HL, Liu G, Jia WC. Application of capsular tension ring

- implantation during phacoemulsification for ultra-high myopia complicated with cataract[J]. Chin J Exp Ophthalmol, 2020, 38(2): 114-120. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. issn. 2095-0160. 2020. 02. 007.
- [5] Weikert MP, Golla A, Wang L. Astigmatism induced by intraocular lens tilt evaluated via ray tracing[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2018, 44(6): 745-749. DOI: 10. 1016/j. jcrs. 2018. 04. 035.
- [6] Chansangpetch S, Nguyen A, Mora M, et al. Agreement of anterior segment parameters obtained from swept-source Fourier-domain and time-domain anterior segment optical coherence tomography[J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2018, 59(3): 1554-1561. DOI: 10. 1167/iovs. 17-23574.
- [7] Zhong X, Long E, Chen W, et al. Comparisons of the in-the-bag stabilities of single-piece and three-piece intraocular lenses for age-related cataract patients: a randomized controlled trial[J/OL]. BMC Ophthalmol, 2016, 16: 100 [2021-07-10]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27392024>. DOI: 10. 1186/s12886-016-0283-4.
- [8] 李帅飞, 张晓山, 游昌涛, 等. 浅析人眼的多种轴线和角度及其在屈光性手术中的应用[J]. 中华眼视光学与视觉科学杂志, 2020, 22(8): 637-640. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. cn115909-20190504-00130. Li SF, Zhang XS, You CT, et al. The various axes and angles of the human eye and their application in refractive surgery[J]. Chin J Optom Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2020, 22(8): 637-640. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. cn115909-20190504-00130.
- [9] Ashena Z, Maqsood S, Ahmed SN, et al. Effect of intraocular lens tilt and decentration on visual acuity, dysphotopsia and wavefront aberrations[J/OL]. Vision (Basel), 2020, 4(3): 41 [2021-07-10]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32937750>. DOI: 10. 3390/vision4030041.
- [10] Zhang F, Zhang J, Li W, et al. Correlative comparison of three ocular axes to tilt and decentration of intraocular lens and their effects on visual acuity[J]. Ophthalmic Res, 2020, 63(2): 165-173. DOI: 10. 1159/000504716.
- [11] McAlinden C, Khadka J, Pesudovs K. Precision (repeatability and reproducibility) studies and sample-size calculation[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2015, 41(12): 2598-2604. DOI: 10. 1016/j. jcrs. 2015. 06. 029.
- [12] McAlinden C, Khadka J, Pesudovs K. Statistical methods for conducting agreement (comparison of clinical tests) and precision (repeatability or reproducibility) studies in optometry and ophthalmology[J]. Ophthalmic Physiol Opt, 2011, 31(4): 330-338. DOI: 10. 1111/j. 1475-1313. 2011. 00851. x.
- [13] Bland JM, Altman DG. Measuring agreement in method comparison studies[J]. Stat Methods Med Res, 1999, 8(2): 135-160. DOI: 10. 1177/096228029900800204.
- [14] Gobbe M, Guillon M, Maissa C. Measurement repeatability of corneal aberrations[J]. J Refract Surg, 2002, 18(5): S567-S571. DOI: 10. 3928/1081-597X-20020901-14.
- [15] Müller R, Büttner P. A critical discussion of intraclass correlation coefficients[J]. Stat Med, 1994, 13(23-24): 2465-2476. DOI: 10. 1002/sim. 4780132310.
- [16] Holladay JT, Dudeja DR, Koch DD. Evaluating and reporting astigmatism for individual and aggregate data[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 1998, 24(1): 57-65. DOI: 10. 1016/s0886-3350(98) 80075-8.
- [17] Maedel S, Hirschall N, Bayer N, et al. Comparison of intraocular lens decentration and tilt measurements using 2 Purkinje meter systems[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2017, 43(5): 648-655. DOI: 10. 1016/j. jcrs. 2017. 01. 022.
- [18] Holladay JT, Calogero D, Hilmantel G, et al. Special report: American Academy of Ophthalmology task force summary statement for measurement of tilt, decentration, and chord length[J]. Ophthalmology, 2017, 124(1): 144-146. DOI: 10. 1016/j. ophtha. 2016. 09. 030.
- [19] Janunts E, Chashchina E, Seitz B, et al. Reliability of a single light source Purkinjemet in pseudophakic eyes[J]. Optom Vis Sci, 2015, 92(8): 884-891. DOI: 10. 1097/OPX. 0000000000000644.
- [20] Ding X, Wang Q, Chang P, et al. The repeatability assessment of three-dimensional capsule-intraocular lens complex measurements by means of high-speed swept-source optical coherence tomography[J/OL]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(11): e0142556 [2021-07-16]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26600254>. DOI: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0142556.
- [21] Sato T, Shibata S, Yoshida M, et al. Short-term dynamics after single- and three-piece acrylic intraocular lens implantation: a swept-source anterior segment optical coherence tomography study[J/OL]. Sci Rep, 2018, 8(1): 10230 [2021-08-26]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29980770>. DOI: 10. 1038/s41598-018-28609-1.
- [22] Schaeffel F. Binocular lens tilt and decentration measurements in healthy subjects with phakic eyes[J]. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci, 2008, 49(5): 2216-2222. DOI: 10. 1167/iovs. 07-1022.
- [23] Hu CY, Jian JH, Cheng YP, et al. Analysis of crystalline lens position[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2006, 32(4): 599-603. DOI: 10. 1016/j. jcrs. 2006. 01. 016.
- [24] Kimura S, Morizane Y, Shiode Y, et al. Assessment of tilt and decentration of crystalline lens and intraocular lens relative to the corneal topographic axis using anterior segment optical coherence tomography[J/OL]. PLoS One, 2017, 12(9): e0184066 [2021-08-26]. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28863141>. DOI: 10. 1371/journal. pone. 0184066.
- [25] Chen X, Gu X, Wang W, et al. Characteristics and factors associated with intraocular lens tilt and decentration after cataract surgery[J]. J Cataract Refract Surg, 2020, 46(8): 1126-1131. DOI: 10. 1097/j. jcrs. 0000000000000219.
- [26] Chang DH, Waring GO IV. The subject-fixated coaxially sighted corneal light reflex: a clinical marker for centration of refractive treatments and devices[J]. Am J Ophthalmol, 2014, 158(5): 863-874. DOI: 10. 1016/j. ajo. 2014. 06. 028.

(收稿日期:2021-09-26 修回日期:2022-04-13)

(本文编辑:张宇 骆世平)

读者·作者·编者

## 本刊对论文中关键词的著录要求

本刊投稿的论文请分别在中英文摘要下方标引 3~8 个关键词以便于编制文献索引。关键词应选取能反映文章主题概念的词或词组,中英文关键词应一致。投稿作者可登陆 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh> 或 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=mesh> 网站从美国国立医学图书馆的 MeSH 数据库中选取关键词,其中文译名可参照中国医学科学院信息研究所编译的《医学主题词注释字顺表》。未被词表收录的新的专业术语(自由词)可直接作为关键词使用,但应排序在最后。中医药关键词应从中国中医科学院中医药信息研究所编写的《中医药主题词表》中选取。关键词中的缩写词应按《医学主题词注释字顺表》还原为全称,每个关键词之间用“;”分隔。

(本刊编辑部)